





SHANGHAI.

Judgment has been given in the collision case of the *Klanges* v. the *Kuiku* in favor of the latter.

The N. Y. *Daily News* states that while the *Australia* was leaving, she unfortunately collided with the *Duna*, lying at Olyphant's Wharf, and the *Australia* was moored in the stream, and she was unable to anchor, but she got on, and she was enabled to leave safely.

From her great length, however, she was caught by the tide, thrown across the anchor, and her bow came down upon the *Duna's* starboard side, striking the iron rail and davit forward, and doing damage to the *Duna's* bowsprit, stern of the *Australia* was also in danger from a mooring buoy, but she got into the stream again without further misadventure.

It is believed the *Australia* suffered no damage, and that the *Duna* was not injured.

The races have gone off successfully, and usual during that week there has been

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1820. Mr. Jellison, the well-known and courteous agent of the F. & O. Company; Mr. Robinson, the loss of whose legal talents will be felt in the Consulate; and several other persons, connected with commercial interests, to express the feelings of the community in wishing bon voyage.

MINGPO.  
(N. C. Dring Men.)

A correspondent of the following papers, referred to the steamer *Eastern States*, upon having run on a rock, and taken into Amoy to repair "It came the first detention was occasioned by a storm from which the ship was damaged and covered with ice. The anchor, first discovered in the hold, and was not extinguished till it had burnt through the deck, and done some other damage. After the doctor stated a little, the Captain determined to run into Amoy, for repairs, and to secure the cargo. As the ship was not damaged seriously about twenty-four before she ran upon a hidden rock, not hid down upon the charts. The tide was rising, and she was blown off, though making water rapidly. The cargo was packed in kind matter and was not damaged. The first time in about twenty hours after the accident, the steamer entered the harbor of Amoy, the second time, going immediately into dock."

The meetings of the Synod continue as in the past. The subjects of sinners and polygamy are now under consideration. These meetings constitute a valuable school in which to teach the native ministers parliamentary usage.

TIENTSIN.

The *Daily News* correspondent under date of 19th ult. states that the cold weather was rapidly setting in. The Chinese authorities were preparing the troops for winter, and said to be to be sent to the front, but had taken no steps to prevent the intrusion of the waters which were continuing to flow over the country in several directions. A curious matter is related

and Viceroy of the Province. It appears that his family left on the 29th ulto, for Pao-tung-foo, which the inundation has never reached; and it is now commonly stated by the Chinese that Lo-hung-chang himself will follow in a few days. Very soon after Lo-hung-chang had taken over the post of Governor-General he commenced building river embankments, and before long he had completed over three hundred of them. They are from 15 to 50 feet long, and are each furnished

with three or four small light boats, carrying from two to three pound shot, and some crews of twelve to fifteen Southern Chinese; many of them ex-robbers, and men of that stamp. What Lie-bung-chang's idea would be in providing himself with such a fleet in Chihli, and all manned with Southern men, one can only surmise; and the surmise of the Tientsin people is, that should any disturbance arise at Tientsin, either with a Foreign Government or with the Tientsin people, the Governor

of his fleet, skeddadle into the interior of the province or to the next province, out of reach of his opponents. Of course in winter, with the rivers and channels all frozen, the fleet can be of no service for moving into the interior, so it is now generally said that he provides for his personal safety and that of his family for the winter by going at once, while the rivers

the reach of foreign gunboats or native enemies. The Tiesten population are highly amused at the care which his Excellency, the brave Governor-General, is taking of himself and belongings for the coming winter. He assuredly shows himself possessed of energy in this measure. The following details of the distress prevailing are given by the same writer:—

This region has now been inundated over three months, during which time the millet crops have been completely destroyed, the

population thereby losing both their fuel and their food—the former derived from the stalks and the latter from the ears of the miller. Through the same cause, the crops of cabbages and vegetables have not been cultivated, and the food formerly derived from these sources is also absent. The heavy rains we have had this autumn, destroyed numbers of houses, in consequence of which a vast number of the inhabitants are now without a cover over their heads. These are the conditions under which over 2,000,000

the population of the seaboard of the region are now existing. What will be the fate, during the next five months, of numbers of these people? Many thousands must die every month from cold and starvation. The question next naturally arises what arrangements are the Mandarins making to preserve the lives of the people under their care? I had a long conversation with an high official three days back, and I

that the destitute population exceeded 2,000,000; that the extent of the region suffering from the inundation exceeded the size I stated in my last letter, namely ten thousand English square miles; that the Viceroy had sent money to Lenontang (the Newchwang region) and Shan-



3, \$50, added to a



